NOTE XX.

A NEW SUMATRAN LONGICORN BEETLE

DESCRIBED BY

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Nephelotus Aurivillii, n. sp. ♀.

Agreeing in general appearance with the type of the genus, *N. licheneus* Pasc. (? = *Anhammus conspersus* Thoms.), but easily distinguished by the different sculpture of the elytra.

Length from the top of the antennary tubers to the end of the elytra 24 mm., breadth at the shoulders 8,5 mm. — Derm black, apical half of elytra indistinctly variegated with pitchy red, epipleurae entirely of this colour, the 3rd and following joints of the antennae, as far as they are present (5), and the legs reddish testaceous, the latter with the exception of the black apical half of the femora, the base of the tibiae and the apex of the 3rd and 4th tarsal joints. The whole insect is covered with a dense pale ochreous pubescence, less dense however on the testaceous parts of the antennae and legs, and absent on the granules and punctures which cover the elytra in regular longitudinal oblique lines; at two thirds of the length of the elytra a curved irregular black band is present, formed by naked spots which are confluent towards the suture and transverse towards the sides. The scutellum has a glossy line along the middle.

The antennary tubers are closer together and less divergent than in *licheneus* and have on the middle of the frontside a distinct keel, which reaches not quite to the

middle of the inner orbit. The scape is cylindrical. — The prothorax has no glossy tubercle at the sides, and the pronotum shows more transverse wrinkles. — The elytra are gradually narrowed towards the apices which are separately rounded; the base is nearly straight and the shoulder angles are provided with a strong glossy black tubercle; between this tubercle and the extreme base of the elytral epipleurae a distinct keel is present. — The elytra are covered with regular longitudinal black lines, formed at the base by glossy granules which soon are replaced by punctures which become smaller and smaller towards the end. At one third of their length the elytra are depressed across the middle and this depression is regularly bent forward towards the shoulders. — The pygidium is narrowly emarginate in the middle, the lateral angles broadly rounded; the last ventral segment is very broadly emarginate (subtruncate) at the end.

Hab. Solok: West-Sumatra (P. O. Stolz). — Type in the Leyden Museum. — Dedicated to Prof. Chr. Aurivillius.

With regard to this genus Gahan writes (Journal Federated Malay States Museums, vol. I, 1906, p. 114): *Nephelotus licheneus* Pasc. [1]) — a species from Borneo, and the type of the genus *Nephelotus* Pasc. — is hardly distinct from *Anhammus conspersus* Thoms. [2]). *Nephelotus* may conveniently be retained as a sub-genus of *Anhammus* to include *M. marcipor* Newm. [3]) and *A. conspersus* Thoms., together with the local form *N. licheneus* Pasc.

Leyden Museum, April 1914.

1) Pascoe, Longicornia Malayana, p. 307, pl. XIV, fig. 1. Sarawak.
2) Thomson, Systema Cerambycidarum, 1865, p. 555. Java.
3) Newman, Entomologist, 1842, p. 277 (*Monohammus*). Philippines.